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NEW AMPHIBIANS AND A NEW REPTILE FROM SARAWAK.

BY THOMAS BARBOUR AND GLADWYN KINGSLEY NOBLE.

Few Americans have journeyed as extensively and intelligently in Upper Borneo as has Prof. Harrison W. Smith (Harvard, 1895). A facile knowledge of the Malay and Dyak idioms and the friendship and respect of European residents, have made him a welcome sojourner in the land, and he would, we are sure, have us convey his thanks for many courtesies to His Highness The Radja, to Capt. J. C. Moulton, formerly Curator of the Kuching Museum but now with his regiment in India, and to many other helpful friends. A few years ago (1912) Smith returned with a beautifully preserved collection containing, among others, such rarities as *Lanthanotus*, *Calophrynus*, and *Microhyla leucostigma*, but because of his plans to return again to Borneo no report was made upon the material. This year he has given to the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, besides an excellent series of mammals, birds and insects, a far larger collection of reptiles and amphibians taken principally in the zoölogically wholly unknown region about the Limbang and Madalam River districts and near Mount Mulu in northern central Sarawak. Since during the last few years Borneo

has become a really well-known area zoölogically, we do not offer a list of all Smith's booty, but confine ourselves to description of the new forms. The discovery of another new genus of Dyscophiid frogs is in a way perhaps not surprising, but it is a striking suggestion of the fact that there are possibly a host of these beautiful but retiring creatures still to be found in the East Indies. It is worth while drawing attention to the rarity in museums of specimens of the Dyscophiid genera already known. The little *Calliglutus* described here is one of the most lovely and delicately colored amphibians which has yet been found.

Calliglutus[1] gen. nov. *Dyscophiidarum.*

Pupil round (but possibly only dilated from the horizontal); tongue large, oval, entire and free behind, slightly recurved on its posterior margin, but not forming a definite pocket as in the genus *Calpoglossus* (Boulenger, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., 7, 13, 1904, p 42, pl. II); palatine teeth forming a long transverse series, very narrowly interrupted in the middle; tympanum hidden; fingers free; toes slightly webbed at the base, the tips not dilated; coracoids strong; precoracoids and clavicles absent, no omosternum, metasternum bilobate (see figure 1); sacral diapophyses moderately dilated.

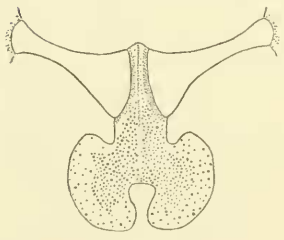

Figure 1.

This genus is closely related to *Colpoglossus*, Boul. (loc. cit.), from which it differs in the form of its pupil, tongue and pectoral girdle.

Calliglutus smithi sp. nov.

Type, no. 3797, Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, from the Limbang River district, northern central Sarawak, Borneo, between January and March, 1915, H. W. Smith. Paratype, M. C. Z., no. 3798.

Description of the type.— Habit very stout; snout rounded, depressed; no definite canthus rostralis; nostrils almost on the end of the snout; eyes converging anteriorly, the interorbital space anteriorly about three

[1] καλός beautiful, γλουτός rump.

times the width of the upper eyelids; fingers short, not dilated, first shorter than the second; subarticular tubercles only slightly enlarged; no metacarpal tubercles; toes short, slightly dilated, with a very short basal web, (see figure 2), subarticular tubercles slightly distinct, a large inner metatarsal tubercle; the tibio-tarsal articulation reaches the anterior border of the eye; skin of the entire body smooth.

Figure 2.

Color.— Ground color above, dark brownish gray; symmetrically marked on each side with a curious design of black blotches, each blotch edged with pinkish; the most striking features being the black marks on the tympanic and femoral regions and the sealing-wax red X-shaped spot just above the anus; sides and throat region washed with light brown and stippled with white; belly and thighs white.

Remarks.— Two specimens, both adults, were secured. Smith tells us that when one of his Dyak helpers caught these two frogs he was greatly excited and said that he had never seen anything like them before. He caught them in a hole under either a stone or a fallen tree trunk, but of the exact situation Prof. Smith is not sure.

Rana laterimaculata sp. nov.

Type, no. 3811, Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, from Sadong, Sarawak, Borneo, collected by Prof. Harrison W. Smith in 1912.

Figure 3.

Description of the type.— Vomerine teeth in two small oblique groups, converging posteriorly and not extending behind the posterior margin of the choanae; anterior end of each series very slightly posterior to the anterior margin of a choana; posterior ends of the series separated from each other by a distance slightly greater than the diameter of one of the choanae; nostrils much nearer to tip of snout than to eye; interorbital space slightly greater than upper eyelid; snout concave above, canthus rostralis distinct but rounded, loreal region very concave; tympanum circular, over one half the diameter of the eye, its distance from the latter not over one third of its own diameter; fingers long and tapering, not expanded distally, first extending far beyond the second; toes almost free, long, slender, with very small web (see figure 3); outer metatarsal tubercle oblong, equal

in length to the inner; tibio-tarsal articulations reach tip of snout when hind limbs are bent forward; and overlap considerably when they are bent at right angles to axis of body; skin shagreened above, with numerous slightly enlarged tubercles scattered over the whole dorsum; no glandular ridges nor dorso-lateral fold; skin underneath wholly smooth except on posterior aspects of the thighs, where it is finely granular.

Color.— Light umber above, with indistinct darker marblings; tympanum almost black; very dark brown spots on the sides; anterior aspects of thighs spotted; a narrow light line along upper lip from posterior border of tympanum to beneath the centre of the eye; lower lip dark brown with a few light spots; lower surfaces uniform dirty yellowish brown.

Dasia moultonii sp. nov.

Type, no. 11,203, Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, from Sadong, Sarawak, Borneo, collected by Prof. Harrison W. Smith in 1912.

Description of type.— Rostral large, separated from the frontonasal, the portion visible from above nearly as large as the latter shield; a pair of supranasals in broad contact with each other; nostril in the center of a single shield, nearly dividing it; a very small postnasal; frontonasal separated from the frontal, broader than long; prefrontals hexagonal, in contact with each other; anterior loreal in contact with the second supralabial, supranasal, frontonasal and prefrontal; frontal about as long as its distance from the tip of the snout, slightly shorter than the length of the frontoparietals and interparietals together, in contact with the first, second and third supraoculars; four supraoculars, none greatly enlarged; a pair of frontoparietals, together equaling about the area of the interparietal; a pair of large parietals (these are the largest scales on the top of the head); parietals separated from each other by the interparietal, not in contact behind it; a single pair of nuchals; lower eyelid scaly; five supralabials, second or third largest; three slightly enlarged temporals on each side, ear opening very small, anterior part concealed by a small lobe; 30 scales around the middle of the body, dorsals and laterals with three very strong keels; preanals scarcely enlarged, the middle one largest; hind limb stretched forward reaches the elbow, hind limb contained slightly more than twice in the distance between the snout and vent; digits flattened at the base, the distal part compressed; 17 lamellae under the longest toe; tail cylindrical and pointed.

Color.— Ground color gray-brown, lighter below; a series of dark brown cross-bands at regular intervals, starting behind the head and covering the rest of the upper surface; under part of the body not marked by these cross-bands, the under part of the tail faintly marked.

Named in honor of J. C. Moulton, Esq., a kind friend to Prof. Smith and, through him, to the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy.